MARK TWAIN'S DEBTS.

AN UNSATISFIED JUDGMENT FOR A PRINTING BILL.

MR. CLEMENS EXAMINED IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS—A RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF CHARLES L. WEBSTER & CO.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) returned from a visit to Europe six weeks ago, not in the best of health. He immediately went to his home in Elmira, N. Y., and while there, in the care of a nurse, he was served with an order signed by Justice Patterson, of the Supreme Court, ordering his examination in supplementary proceedings on an unsatisfied execution returned by the Sheriff on a judgment secured by Thomas Russell & Sons, printers, of No. 34 New-Chambers-st.

The judgment was secured as the result of Mr. Clemens's connection with the firm of Charles L. Webster & Co., the book publishers and sellers of Fifth-ave. and Fourteenth-st., and amounts to

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

$5,046 83. The firm of Charles L. Webster & Co. failed about a year ago, and Mr. Clemens, together with Frederick H. Hall, was a member of the firm. The Russells' judgment was secured on June 3.

When Mr. Clemens appeared yesterday morning in the office of Stern & Rushmore, at No. 40 Wall-st., where he was to be examined, he did not look like a well man. He was attended by a nurse and was apparently very weak. He declined to answer questions regarding the judgment, referring the reporters to his counsel, Stern & Rushmore. William R. Wilder appeared to examine Mr. Clemens in behalf of the Russells. The examination was held in private.

After Mr. Clemens's examination is concluded Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, who was Mark Twain's attorney in fact, will be examined as to his connection with the firm and his client's ability to meet the judgment.

Mr. Rushmore, when he came from the examination at 1 o'clock, said that up to that time only routine questions had been put to Mr. Clemens, affecting his connection with the now defunct firm. "Mr. Clemens had the largest interest in the firm, but as to the exact amount of money he put in I cannot say," said Mr. Rushmore; "the firm was organized in 1885; then it failed in 1890, and later was reorganized. Again it failed in April last year, with assets footing up about $25,000 and liabilities of $80,000. The failure was due to lack of good judgment, for when the crash came it was discovered that the firm was loaded down with a lot of riff-raff, biographies and memoirs of people in whom the public had no interest. The house was led into its mistakes by its phenomenal success with the 'Grant Memoirs.' Mrs. Olivia Clemens, Mark Twain's wife, holds a claim against the firm for $70,000 for money loaned to the concern, but this sum is not included in the liabilities. Mrs. Clemens has waived her claims. Thus far the creditors have been paid a dividend of 20 per cent on their claims. This dividend was paid last April. The majority of the creditors are satisfied with things as they are going now under the assignee, Bainbridge Colby, but in all such cases there will be found one who is willing to push matters to the extreme."

Mr. Rushmore announced at 4 o'clock that it had been decided by the parties concerned not to give out for publication any of the examination of Mr. Clemens. The examination was not ended until 6 o'clock p. m., when the case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Clemens refused to discuss the proceedings when he left the office, and would only say that on August 16 he would start from Vancouver on his lecture trip around the world.

CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL REORGANIZATION.

JUDGE PATTERSON OVERRULES THE DEMURRERS AGAINST DECLARING IT ILLEGAL AND VOID.

A judgment was entered in the Supreme Court by Judge Patterson yesterday overruling the demurrers which were interposed to the complaint in the action brought by James M. French to have the scheme for the reorganization of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company declared illegal and void. French is the owner of 100 first mortgage gold coupon bonds for $1,000 each of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company, and fifty first mortgage gold coupon bonds for $1,000 each of the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company. He brought this action over a year ago to have the plan for the reorganization of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company, by the lease to the Great Western Railway Company and the substitution of the stock of the Great Western Railway Company for the securities of the St. Paul Company and of the Northwestern Company, adjudged illegal, and the lease declared void. The suit was brought against the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company, the Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Metropolitan and Manhattan Trust companies.

Demurrers were interposed to the complaint, upon the ground that the court had no jurisdiction of the action, that the suit to obtain the relief demanded could only be maintained by the trustees of the mortgages, and that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Judge Patterson overrules these demurrers, holding that the complaint does state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and that Mr. French is entitled to a judgment overruling the demurrers, and giving leave to the defendant companies to withdraw the demurrers and answer the complaint. If this is not done then a judgment may be entered declaring the scheme of reorganization illegal and void, and also the lease which was executed on June 30, 1892, between the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company and the Chicago and Great Western Railway Company, together with the trust deeds made with the Manhattan and Metropolitan Trust companies, and enjoining any steps from being taken under the proposed plan of reorganization.

FAILED TO ESTABLISH A LOST WILL.

Judge Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in the suit of Aaron Kahn, the lawyer, to establish a lost will, which, he stated, Michael Reiner had executed in his favor. Judge Beekman dismissed Kahn's action and gave costs to the defendants. Michael Reiner died on July 27, 1893, leaving about $75,000. The estate consisted principally of diamonds and old gold and silver coins. The Public Administrator took possession of the diamonds and money, and it was shown that Reiner had not left a will.

Several weeks after Reiner's death Aaron Kahn wrote to Public Administrator Hoes that he had a will made by Reiner, which was in Mr. Kahn's favor. Mr. Hoes declined to give up possession of the property, and Kahn brought an action in the Supreme Court to establish the will, which he could not produce. He put in evidence a draft of the alleged will, from which he said the original had been executed. In support of this draft of the will Kahn produced three witnesses, Isaac Kahn, his brother; Jacob Tobias and Lewis Fisher, his cousins.

The will which Kahn attempted to establish purported to have been drawn December 2, 1887, and was witnessed by Isaac Kahn, Jacob Tobias and Morris Caminsky, who died before the action began. In the draft Reiner bequeathed $30,000 to Aaron Kahn, whom he describes as his faithful and true friend, who had advised him professionally without exacting compensation, and who had loaned him money. Kahn was appointed executor of this alleged will without bonds. The residue of the estate was to be converted into cash and distributed to the testator's widow and son, Moses Reiner, who lived in Germany at the time Reiner died.

In his decision Justice Beekman says that in such an action the burden of proof rests upon the plaintiff. He dismisses some of the testimony as "improbable and bears the mark of invention," and holds that the will was not executed by Reiner.

ARGUMENT ON THE BARBERS' SUNDAY LAW.

The motion on behalf of Henry J. Havner, the barber in the Alpine Flats, at Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, for a temporary injunction to restrain the Police Commissioners from interfering with his business on Sundays after 1 o'clock, came up before Judge Stover, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The injunction is applied for to test the constitutionality of the act passed by the last Legislature closing all barber-shops in this State on Sundays all day, except those of New-York City and Saratoga.

Judge Brown, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Wednesday decided in a similar case that the law was constitutional.

Albert I. Sire, counsel for Havner, argued that the act was unconstitutional because it was class legislation and interfered with property rights.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling argued that no injunction could lie restraining the police from making arrests under an act passed by the Legislature. "This question," he said, "has been decided by the courts on more than one occasion."

Judge Stover took the papers and reserved his decision.

STREETS BELONG TO THE PUBLIC.

JUDGE M'ADAM'S DECISION IN THE SIMIS CASE SUSTAINS COMMISSIONER BROOKFIELD.

Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday refused to continue a temporary injunction obtained several weeks ago by Johanna Simis, the hatter, at Church and Fulton sts., restraining Commissioner Brookfield and William Henkel, superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, from interfering with an awning in front of the plaintiff's premises.

Judge McAdam sustains Commissioner Brookfield in his effort to clear the streets and sidewalks of obstructions. Mrs. Simis has occupied the building for twenty-five years, during all of which time the awning has been in place. It was asserted that the structure was legally there and complied with all the requirements of the law. The Department of Public Works contended that the awning was made of wood and was old, and having a gaspipe extending along one side, was dangerous in case of fire.

Judge McAdam decides that no permit was shown for the awning nor would one be of any avail. The fact that the structure has been there for twenty-five years does not give the owner the prescriptive right to its continuance. The city may incur liability if the awning is not removed. The corporation does not own and cannot alien public streets in places, and no mere delay on its part, or the part of its officers, can defeat the right of the public thereto.

Judge McAdam also says the obstructions on the sidewalks caused by the showcases are clearly illegal, and continues:

"No permit to erect bay windows has been proved and their erection seems to be unauthorized. If a permit had been proven, the powers of the Common Council in respect thereto would require examination. The bay windows extend six feet from the house line.

"The Commissioner cannot be restrained from executing the duties imposed upon him by law. The temporary injunction is dissolved and the application for a permanent injunction is denied."

GRANT'S ACCOUNTS AS RECEIVER CORRECT.

Hamilton Odell, as referee, has filed with the Supreme Court his report passing upon the accounts of Receiver Hugh J. Grant, of the St. Nicholas Bank, for the period commencing December 26, 1894, to June 26, 1895. The referee finds the accounts to be correct, and shows a cash balance in his hands at the termination of this accounting of $274,022. There is a balance of assets in the hands of the receiver of the face value of $619,310. The commissions which the receiver is entitled to upon this accounting amount to about $6,000. The report will be submitted to the Court for confirmation.

COURT CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Stover, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Motions. Calendar called at 11 a. m. No. 1, matter of Cromwell-ave; No. 2, Millic vs. Gardner; No. 3, Hass vs. Swick, Swick & Co.; No. 4, matter of B. Dick; No. 5, Donthitt vs. Weston; No. 6, Rosenquest vs. Canary; No. 7, Ridley vs. Hanna; No. 8, Importers and Traders' National Bank vs. Quackenbush; No. 9, Barron vs. Pollock; No. 10, Elsing vs. Wooley; No. 11, matter of Simon; No. 12, MacRae vs. Graham; No. 13, Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Graham; No. 14, matter of Standard Car. C. Company; No. 15, Cohen vs. Pierman; No. 16, matter of Beckwith; No. 17, Noble vs. Fortmeyer; No. 18, Beck & Pauli Lith. Company vs. Schulte; No. 19, Terhune vs. Mills & Muller; No. 20, Alden vs. Rothschild; No. 21, Tracy vs. Tracy-Irwin Company; No. 22, Piza vs. Butler; No. 23, matter of Kitchen & Co.; No. 24, matter of St. John's Cemetery; No. 25, Lovell vs. Nafew; No. 26, Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vul Company; No. 27, Detroit Savings Bank of D. vs. Parsons; No. 28, People, etc., vs. Golden; No. 29, Ravene vs. Rogers; No. 30, Kaprann vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Circuit Court—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.—Court opens at 12 m.—No. 1002, Jack vs. Jack; No. 1012, Casper vs. Casper.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—No day calendar. Wills for probate: John A. Monahan, Ann Fanning, Leander Stone, Frances Phillips, at 10:30 a. m.; Levine Brasch, at 2 p. m.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Bischoff, jr., J.—Court opens at 11 a. m. Motions. No. 5, Neuffer vs. Neuffer, at 11 a. m.

Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until Thursday, August 22.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—Special Term—Before Van Wyck, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m. Motions.

City Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Stover, J.

Morris vs. Sturges—Franklin Bien.
Hendricks vs. Knowles—Thomas F. Donnelly.
People, etc., vs. St. Nicholas Bank—William G. Choate.
People, etc., vs. Wall Street Bank—Charles Donohue.
Matter of Mahon—R. M. S. Putnam.
Jacobson vs. Lynch—Edward D. O'Brien.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Bailey—Charles Donohue.
Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. White—Elliott Danforth.

Common Pleas.

By Bischoff, jr., J.

Mitchell vs. Burchell—Charles N. Morgan.
Matter of Clark—Robert J. Torrance.
Barbig vs. Barbig—Charles N. Morgan.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Stover, J.

Elisha Robinson vs. Heim Belting Co.—Franklin A. Coles.

THE NEW CITY DIRECTORY ABOUT READY.

The public may, on Monday, buy the Trow City Directory for 1895, which has just been issued. It is declared to be equal to its predecessors in all respects. This is the 109th volume of the directory. It contains 399,128 names, an increase over last year of 11,717. The Westchester towns were annexed to the city so late in the session of the Legislature that their inhabitants are not included, but they will be next year. The price of the directory is $7 50.

The volume contains an interesting list of the residents of the city in 1665, about all of whom were Dutch, although one is designated as "Jacob, the Frenchman." The preface to the directory says:

In presenting the 109th volume of the New-York City Directory, the publishers have confidence that in point of completeness and accuracy it will equal the preceding volumes. Perfection is not claimed for it, as in a work of this nature such a state is an impossibility; every effort, however, has been made to reduce its imperfections to the minimum; but very few who consult its pages have the faintest idea how great and many are the obstructions to be overcome in obtaining the information necessary for compiling a directory.

THE SEASON AT THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES

Black Rock Beach, Conn., July 11 (Special).—The season of '95 at the George and cottages is well begun. The hotel has the prospect of the most successful season known in years, and everything is being done by the proprietor for the entertainment of his guests. The hop given on the evening of the Fourth was enjoyed by many guests. The annual ball, to be given next Saturday to the Larchmont and Atlantic Yacht clubs, will surpass any entertainment ever given at this resort. The cottages are occupied as follows: Hillside cottage, A. Cone; Seaview cottage, Mrs. Stich; Elmwood cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Armstrong; Hawthorn cottage, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Franklyn; Rose cottage, Mrs. Hardman, all of New-York. Among the arrivals who are at the George for the season are J. J. Spowers and Miss Spowers, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Burwell and Miss Burwell, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. M. Gans, the Misses Gans, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Handy, Miss Handy, Mrs. E. Kenedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitely, Miss Whitely, Miss Geery, Mr. and Mrs. Delaplaine Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Schell, Miss Schell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clark, Miss Clark, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grissom, Mr. and Mrs. Leggett, Mrs. J. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kraft, the Misses Mitchell, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Faile, Mrs. M. G. Peabody, Mrs. S. H. Grose, Mrs. F. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Struse, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Oakley, Miss F. H. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hindley and Mrs. J. H. Craig, of New-York.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST "BOB" FITZSIMMONS.

An attachment for $3,078 has been obtained against Robert Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, by Joseph H. Tooker, Philip Dillon and Timothy Hayes, as owners of the Metropolitan Job Printing Office, for printing done from July 29, 1892, to May 1, 1895. The entire bill was $5,872, on which $2,794 has been paid. The attachment was obtained on the ground of nonresidence. It was said that Fitzsimmons has no fixed place of abode here, but is put down as a resident of Newark, N. J.

DENVER PAPERS SUED FOR SLANDER.

Denver, July 11.—Suits were filed yesterday against "The Rocky Mountain News" and "The Denver Republican" for $50,000 damages each for alleged slander, the complainant being Alderman John B. Emery, who was accused of being corrupted by the Denver Water Company.

NOTES ON DRESS.

SOME IMPORTED COSTUMES—YACHTING GOWNS—CHILDREN'S CLOTHES—GARMENTS FOR BICYCLE RIDERS.

As a rule, French tailor-made costumes are not very successful, being too frivolous for that style of gown, but one by Fiel, which was imported recently, would satisfy the severest critic. It is made of a light silver-gray satin finish cloth, with a charming skirt, the front gore hanging flat, and a godet pleat inserted at the sides between the flat, slightly flared front and the flared sides. This, without making the skirt any heavier or wider, gives a very full effect. The jacket with this costume is a distinct novelty. Unlike the "ripple" jackets, which just now are in fashion, there is no flare whatever; the shoulders are cut very long, running down to a point over the sleeve, and then curved up around the armhole. There is one seam in the back, very slightly adjusted to the figure; a side piece under the arms, also very slightly curved in, and a rounded front, with a rolling collar and narrow straight revers in one. This jacket is cut very short, just covering the hips. The sleeves,

which are very large, are shaped like a balloon, and are finished with a neat cuff. The peculiarity of the jacket is the deep point on the shoulders and the almost straight back without a "ripple." A vest is worn with this costume, cut quite low, showing a stiff shirt, a very high turnover collar, and a "cross" tie. The edge of coat collar and revers, the points on the shoulders, and the divisions marking the tablier front, are all marked out with flat braid of the same shade of gray.

The new Doucet frock has quite an abnormal development of great loops of ribbon-like wings on either side of the neck and either side of the waist. Like the Félix gown, two godet pleats are inserted on the front of each side gore; this extra width runs up to a point a little below the hips, and is finished with a moulinet bow. With the exception of these different bows, the dress is absolutely plain; it has a plain front, with the fulness gathered into the waist and fastened under the arms and full balloon elbow sleeves, also without trimming, made of the same material as the skirt, a crepon of a lovely shade of vert tendre. The first figure in the illustration also wears a gown of green silk crepon. It is trimmed with delicate little ruches of silk tulle. The second figure wears a gown of pearl-gray silk, the godet skirt being embroidered on the seams with jet marguerites. The corsage is trimmed with white guipure and black silk gauze embroidered with jet and steel.

Some of the new yachting dresses are very smart looking. For gala occasions "on board," white linen duck is almost always worn. A colored shirt and white collar and "cross" tie are correct accompaniments, worn with a short "ripple" jacket with broad revers and sailor collar. The shoes should be also white, either buckskin or linen, and should be kept immaculate with pipe clay. A leather belt passing over the jacket at the back and through slits at the side over the shirt in front, leaving the sides loose, is a popular way of keeping the jacket in place, and is, moreover, very becoming to the figure. All the best yachting dresses are very plain, and are tailor-made.

A pretty way of putting a sailor collar on a child's frock is to have the ends squared and ending just below the shoulder, where they are finished with a rosette of ribbon on each side, connected with a band of the same ribbon. Broad revers, the width of the shoulder, continuing an even width for several inches, and then cut on an angle to a point at the waist, the outside edge of the revers being trimmed with a deep ruffle of needlework or lace, present a very becoming way of trimming a little girl's frock. A charming little dress made in this way was of a pin-point check in blue and white silk. The skirt is gored with a pleated fan inserted half way up the seam, finished with a ribbon rosette. The bodice is cut open to the waist, over a shirt of blue surah, and is finished with revers made as already described, the ruffle extending half way over the large puff of the upper sleeve, and meeting at a point at the wrist. A ribbon belt to match the rosettes finished the costume.

The short, squared blouse with a wide belt which is so fashionable just now looks particularly well on a slender child. A very pretty costume made in this style for a little maid of twelve has the blouse of blue and green plaid. The very full sleeves are shirred deep enough on the shoulders to form epaulets, and end with a cuff at the elbows. The skirt is of beige cloth, which is trimmed in a novel fashion, with plaid ribbon to match the waist run in and out of the skirt, about four inches above the hem, and tied with a moulinet bow on either side.

Still another striking costume for a very young girl is of white serge, made with a full blouse and a boxpleat in front. The sleeves are of plaid silk, and a plaid silk band is laid on the skirt just above the edge.

A girlish little gown for a debutante, which is extremely simple but quite charming, is of pink grenadine. The bodice is a very full blouse, made with a boxpleat in front, on which are sewn flat gilt buttons in groups of three. The sleeves are short and finished below the elbows with a wide band. The skirt is full and short, and has a graduated boxpleat on either side, each with three groups of the buttons in threes.

A many-gored princess costume of black grosgrain, by Roednitz, has each gore covered with a jet passementerie, a collaret of jetted net with deep points, and a Medici collar with white lace ruff. This is a particularly good model for a slight person, on whom such a costume, with its wide, many-godeted skirt, would be very stylish.

The latest frocks for "short-coated" babies are quite lovely. One, a pink batiste, has a dear little square neck, made with a band of insertion across the front and two running down over the shoulders and ending in a point, from which stand straight out two stiff frills of needlework, like wings; these are the sleeves. The skirt is plain, with tucks, and is gathered in to the insertion without a waist.

The bicycle dress of woman grows more varied every day. The Norfolk jacket, pleated front and back, developed in mixed cheviot of fine quality, is effective in a suit of tan-color. The edge of the short full skirt is bound with leather an inch and a half deep, and the yoke, cuffs, belt, collar and edges of the box-pleats on the waist are corded with the leather. Lined throughout with silk, this suit costs $65.

Some covert cloth suits are made with a novel arrangement of tape or elastic which draws up at either side of the front breadth and may be let down at the wearer's convenience. The material does not crush or show the creases, and this new skirt is finding popularity among riders as, although of ordinary street length, the front can be shortened to the knee when the rider mounts into her saddle. This gives freedom of movement at such time as she wants it, while she is sure of having it the conventional length when she wishes to appear as other women are when her spin is over. These covert suits have a little box-coat of exquisite fit fastened by two abnormally large buttons. Bloomers and leggings to match accompany them.

A number of suits have bloomers of light-colored mohair to be worn under the skirt, they being not very full and cooler for summer wear. The handsomest suits are worn with either equestrienne tights or black-satin bloomers. The advantage that the satin bloomers have over those of other materials is that the skirt does not cling to them.

In the matter of headgear there is wide diversity of opinion. "I don't like a sailor, it catches the breeze, or the breeze catches it, and one is always annoyed trying to keep it on. Give me a close-fitting hat every time," says one wheelwoman.

"A sailor hat for a sunny day is just the thing," says another maiden fair to see, "and of all things deliver me from one of these Tam-o'-Shanters made of silk or cloth, with quills stuck up on the side. They are very trying, and only a very pretty face looks well under one. I think they have a home-made look, too," she went on, "though the knitted ones, the genuine Tam-o'-Shanters, are satisfactory for night-riding or cloudy weather. I think the derbys are very unbecoming to a wheelwoman—they give a hard, bold look, which, somehow, is never noticed when a woman wears a derby hat on horseback."

At a certain fashionable establishment, the usual equipment was said to consist of a moderately wide skirt, four inches from the ground, to be worn over equestrienne tights, and with a flannel shirt waist for an outing on a hot day. As an alternative, a three-button cutaway coat, or a closed Eton jacket, won the preference, the material chosen being serge or cheviot. "According to the signs of the times," this ladies' tailor said, "the skirt will disappear as an adjunct for bicycle wear; it is already looked upon as not a fundamental part of the dress but a mere flimsy auxiliary, which will soon be done away with."

PHILADELPHIA MEN BUYING DRYDOCKS

CAPITALISTS FROM THAT CITY SECURE STORAGE WAREHOUSES IN BROOKLYN, AND ARE AFTER SEVERAL IN NEW-YORK.

Some of the drydocks in and near this city are passing into the hands of capitalists who live in Philadelphia. A number of capitalists in the latter city, headed by the Philadelphia Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, have already acquired the great drydocks and spacious storage warehouses of the Anglo-American Drydock and Warehouse Company, at Erie Basin, in Brooklyn, and are preparing to get control of several drydocks in this city. How the Philadelphia capitalists obtained control of the Erie Basin property may, perhaps, best be explained by the following statement, made by their legal representative in the transaction, William N. Dyckman, of Brooklyn, who says:

"At a recent foreclosure sale of the Anglo-American Drydock and Washington Piers and other property at Erie Basin, I purchased the property for the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, simply acting as their legal representative. It is said that the equity in the property, over and above the first mortgage bonds, which amount to $800,000, is about $100,000. The purchase was made subject to a lease of John N. Robins, which will expire on May 1, 1896, and with a privilege of a renewal of the lease for a term of ten years. There is no syndicate or drydock trust in the matter. Rumors of such seem to have originated in the fact that the Philadelphia company is also seeking to obtain a ten-years' lease of the New-York Floating Drydock Company's sectional docks at Pike-st., East River. The control of these two properties would be used to restore rates of docking to a remunerative point, and the movement for doing so was started before the latter company and Mr. Robins began their war of rates. Both properties are in need of repairs, and it is said that the owners of each are losing money."

The Erie Basin Drydocks were built about thirty years ago by James E. Simpson, who is now eighty-two years old, and living in retirement on a farm in Delaware. They are capable of docking the largest ships. James E. Simpson & Co. are now building the big drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A. H. Simpson, one of the sons of James E. Simpson, who are his business partners, said to the reporter yesterday that the firm sold the piers at a sacrifice a few years ago, "pocketed the loss" and now knew nothing about their ownership or transfer.

MANY GUESTS AT THE HOTEL.

The heat of the city has driven people to the country, many of them going to Staten Island, as it takes so short a time to get there. The guests at the Hotel Castleton enjoy the plays and recitals which are given weekly. There was a performance of "Trilby" given the early part of the week by the Catherine Lewis Company, and later in the week there was a recital by Mrs. Mercedes Leigh and Miss Kathryn Staley.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strauss, of New-York, had as guests Eugene D. Bagen, Miss Bagen, Miss Elise Bagen, Henry Lowenthal and Henry Leipzege. Jennings S. Cox and Arthur W. Cox were guests of Mrs. J. S. Cox and Miss Cox. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rycroft and Frank Emmons, of New-York, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Griffen. E. Valiens entertained Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis, Mrs. Pohalski and Chester Pohalski. Mrs. William Knight, of Brooklyn, and Miss W. J. Evans, of Cleveland, were the guests of the proprietor, George Murray.

Among the arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. G. Morgan Browne, Miss Maria Dolan, O. S. Sterning, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Smith, George L. Fielder, John Whittaker, James W. Velley, Harry Stanton Elliott, Robert Giblin, jr., Mrs. W. T. Lindsay, Mrs. J. L. Tardy, S. M. Bowne, Mrs. E. B. Bruch, Harry Russell Griffith, Mrs. Kate T. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hallett, Mrs. N. L. Barton and Miss E. G. Barton, of New-York; Mrs. H. W. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Follmer, Miss Rosa Gavin, Miss Louise Gavin, Miss Josepha Tijada, Washington Hull and M. Livingston, of Brooklyn; Thomas F. Lane, of Washington, and Mrs. E. D. Mathews and daughter, of Galesburg, Ill.

INTEREST GROWING AT MT. GRETNA.

Mt. Gretna, Penn., July 11 (Special).—Interest in the Pennsylvania Chautauqua increases as the season advances. The number of visitors to-day was larger than on any previous day. An unusually attractive programme was provided and the public entertainments were of a high order. One of the features of the day was a lecture on "The Public Life of Christ," by Dr. C. J. Kephart, which was heard by a large and appreciative audience. The lecture of Dr. M. H. Richards on "Ownership and Usufruct," attracted a large assemblage to the Auditorium and elicited frequent applause. Miss Esther Van Deman delivered her second lecture in a course on "Roman Antiquities." The topic to-day was "A Day in Rome." Percy Meredith Reese delivered an interesting talk on "The Morality of the Ancient Romans." This afternoon a concert was given in the Auditorium by the English Glee Club of New-York. Professor A. T. Clay, of Philadelphia, delivered his third lecture on "The Bible and the Monument."

NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CXXIV.

PRIMARY NO. 44 IS TO HAVE A NEW BUILDING.

IT JOINED IN THE EXHIBITS MADE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO AND THE PRESS CLUB FAIR IN THIS CITY.

Primary School No. 44 enjoys the distinction of being a country school with the benefits of municipal control. The school is situated in One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st., near the Southern Boulevard, and it is largely through ex-Judge J. C. Julius Langbein, the well-known "drummer boy" of the war, that a

J. C. J. LANGBEIN.

new building will soon be secured for it. This is one of the schools which sent an exhibit to the World's Fair in Chicago. The exhibit made by New-York's schools won for them a high name among the educators of the country. This exhibit and the one made at the New-York Press Club Fair are officially described as follows:

The very brief period between the announcement of the money grant and the date at which the exhibit was to be sent to Chicago gave little chance for the most delicate choice of material or for the most careful determination of arrangement. In fact, so short was the period that not only assistant superintendents, but teachers as well, were engaged in inspecting the work sent from the several schools to the hall of the Board of Education and arranging it into groups for mounting or binding. Photographs of school buildings, classrooms and class exercises were taken and the phonograph was used to exemplify musical instruction and exercises in both male and female schools. The mounted part of the exhibit contained specimens of all parts of the school work that could be represented graphically, the wall space was filled with a systematic display of the regular course of study and the manual training course, each being arranged by grades, and the remainder of the mounted work was placed on view in wing frames and in convenient portfolios. In addition to the mounted work there were 350 volumes of drawings, freehand and mechanical, and of written work and music. In the matters peculiar to the manual training course there were separate exhibits of sewing, modelling in clay, plaster and wax, and in woodwork. The display as a whole was as near an exhibit of general class work as it was possible to make, and was prepared in substantial agreement with all the limitations of the circular to the schools. It was so extensive that it was necessary to spend much time in the study of its details, but it was so arranged that any special part could be investigated very readily. That it was investigated by many is attested in various ways, one of the most gratifying evidences being the visits to our schools of experts who had seen the display and had desired to familiarize themselves with the practical working of a system that produced such results.

The exhibit at the New-York Press Club Fair will be noticed briefly, since a full opportunity was afforded for its inspection by the Board of Education and by all connected with our school system. It should be put on record that it was the most extensive display of school work ever made by one city system, for it occupied rooms having a floor space equal to 40,000 square feet, and all of this was utilized. The display was far more extensive than the one sent to the Educational Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, and it was more varied, because it contained many things that could not be transported to a distance with safety. Furthermore, during the five weeks of the fair several of the schools made repeated changes in their exhibits. The display went far to dispel the belief that teachers were unduly circumscribed by the limitations of study. It was seen that, while the variety was very great, there was still definite system, "unity in diversity." The exhibit was recognized for its sustained excellence, the exceptions to the high standard being very few indeed.

The principal of Primary School No. 44 is Miss Emily R. Caughlan. The other teachers are Miss Eloise Archer, Miss Edna M. Merrill, Miss Alice J. Cunningham, Miss Carrie Taylor, Miss Blanche Cohen, Miss Caroline E. Hoefling and Miss Lucy Knox.

POLICE PASSES MAY NOT PASS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES HESITATE TO RECOGNIZE THE CERTIFICATES—THE POLICE BOARD WAITING FOR OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Officials at the Central Office yesterday said they did not know if the certificates to be issued to the police and firemen, to enable the men to ride free of charge in the streetcars when they were on duty, would be recognized by the railroad companies. There have been reports that the officials of several street railway companies have determined not to recognize the certificates, having been advised that the Legislature did not have the power to pass the law authorizing the free passes, and that if the companies recognized the passes they would be violating the State Constitution. Acting Inspector Cortright received one of the passes and showed it to President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. Vreeland did not say that his company would refuse to recognize the pass, but after the interview Cortright said he had decided not to try to use the pass. Several of the street railway officials have denied that they have given any instructions about the passes, but they also have said that they did not want to talk about the recognition of such passes at present. The Police Commissioners were informed by Mr. Van Etten, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, that he understood that the law authorizing the issue of the passes did not apply to steam railroads, but only to street railways in the city.

President Roosevelt, of the Police Board, said, yesterday that he had not consulted with his colleagues regarding the possible refusal of the railway companies to honor the certificates issued to members of the Police Department, and that no official notice of such refusal had yet reached him. As soon as it did, he said, he would confer with the other Commissioners in regard to the matter.

TO IMPROVE THE DETECTIVE FORCE.

THE POLICE BOARD WILL SHIFT SOME OF THE MEMBERS—NO GENERAL SHAKEUP TO BE EXPECTED, MR. PARKER SAYS.

Reports that the Police Commissioners had determined to make speedy and sweeping changes in the Detective Bureau have been causing excitement at the Central Office for several days, and it was ascertained yesterday that they were based on the fact that Commissioner Parker had been making daily visits to the Bureau and talking with the detectives there. Mr. Parker said to a Tribune reporter: "It is true that I have been examining some of the detectives, but the Commissioners have as yet formed no plan for any sweeping changes in the Detective Bureau."

"Are any changes in the Bureau to occur soon?" he was asked.

"The Commissioners may make some changes among the detectives from time to time," he replied, "but such changes will be made for good and sufficient reasons. I have been familiar with the working of the Bureau, because I was an Assistant District-Attorney formerly and became acquainted with detective methods. Since I became a Commissioner I have tried to make myself still better acquainted with the detectives in the Bureau."

Mr. Parker would not say if Detective-Sergeant McClusky, who has been in charge of the Bureau since the indictment of ex-Inspector McLaughlin, would remain in command of the force there. There have been reports that Detective-Sergeant Stephen O'Brien would be raised to the rank of captain and placed in charge of the Bureau. O'Brien has made an application for promotion, and so has Detective-Sergeant Armstrong.

FOR THE IMMIGRANT GIRLS' HOME.

The fifth annual summer festival for the benefit of the Immigrant Girls' Home, No. 7 State-st., will be held to-day, beginning at 4 o'clock, in the Harlem River Casino and Gardens, at One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st. and Second-ave., under the auspices of the Young Men's Star of the Sea Society. The attendance was extremely large last year, and the entire grounds, park, casino and gardens, have been secured for the festival. The Roman Catholic Mission, which conducts the Immigrant Girls' Home, has directed and assisted two hundred thousand immigrant girls and cared for forty thousand in the home free of charge during its ten years of existence. John B. Clifford is president of the home, which was founded by the late Father Riordan. The festival returns should be made to the Rev. M. Cahill, No. 7 State-st.